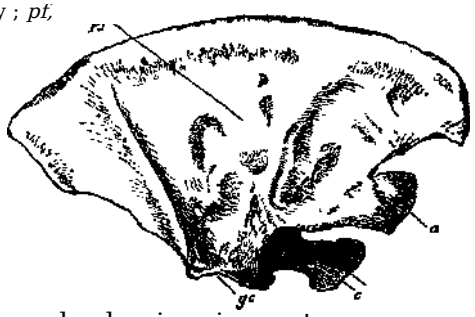

Right scapula of Dolphin *(Tursiops a,* Aeromion ; «/", prescapular fossa ; c, coracoid ; *gc,* glenoid cavity ; *pf,*

the spine, the prescapular lamina, is most extensively developed in such animals as perform complex movements with the forelimbs. The Sea lion and the Great Anteater are cited by Professor G-. B. Howes as examples of this preponderance of the anterior portion of the scapula over that which lies behind the spine. The general shape of the scapula varies considerably among the different orders of mammals ; but it always presents the characters mentioned, which are nowhere seen among the Sauropsida except among certain Anomodonts, which will be duly referred to (see p. 90). The most conspicuous divergences from the normal are to be found in the Cetacea and the Monotremata. In the former the acromion is approximated so nearly to the anterior border of the blade-bone that the prescapular fossa is reduced to a very small area ; and in *Platanista* the acromion actually coincides with the anterior border, so that

FIG.-27.-

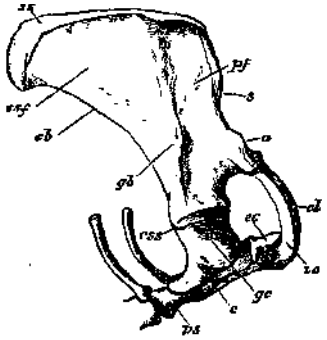

FIG. 28.—Side view of right half of shoulder girdle of a young Echidna (*Mchidna hystrix)* that lOSSa actually disappears. ill xf a, Aero- tl whales, too, the scapula is as imon ; c, coracoid; *cbt* coracoid

*

border ; *d,* clavicle ; *ess,* coraco- a rule very broad, especially above; scapular .suture ; *ec,* epworaooid^ ^ j_{lag} $f_{re}q_{U}$ently a fan-like coiitoux. cavity; *ic,* interciavicie; *pf,* post- In the Monotremata the acromion s^{C}>i?ie*• «» ^i^rascapnitir eSp^ai/- $^{a}l^{s}$° coincides with the ^anterior .s%?/, s\ii>scapuiar fossa. (From border of the scapula; but the Flower's *Oitotoffyj* sameness of appearance which it

tllllS i»rPROTlt.« fTl tllT« +^.*i-ii-r.^A <-^ 4- W-